

SPION KOP IS CARRIED

Small Boer Garrison is Expelled.

ONLY AN OUTPOST TAKEN

New Chinese Emperor Named—Roberts Excluded from the House—Note and Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The War Office has just issued the following dispatch from Spion Kop, dated January 25, 12:10 a.m.:

"General Warren's troops last night occupied Spion Kop, surprising the small garrison, which fled. It has been held by us all day, though we were heavily attacked, especially by a very annoying shell fire.

"I fear our casualties are considerable, and I have to inform you with regret that General Woodgate was dangerously wounded.

"General Warren is of the opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable. The men are splendid."

[Spion Kop is a hill held as an outpost by the Boers, eight miles eastward of the main position in attempting to take which Buller's force was thrice repulsed.]

Mahan Champions Britain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Following is the letter of Captain Alfred T. Mahan, which has caused discussion in the British press:

"May I suggest to your citizens generally, and to the Boer sympathizers especially, the inadvisability of public meetings on this question. There are very many among us, myself certainly one, who feel as strongly in favor of Great Britain as others do of her opponents. Let us all be careful not to provoke one another by immoderate expressions of opinion, to which public meetings tend. Those on one side provoke retaliation on the other; may, they make it necessary, for in the problems of the near future a good understanding with Great Britain is too important for us to permit the impression that we are all against her here, and we may find ourselves in the unseemly state of party divisions for and against foreign states, as in the beginning of this century between the French and British parties. I avail myself of this opportunity to say that in my judgment not only is the cause of Great Britain just, but to have failed to uphold it would have been to fail in national honor."

Morley Indicts Ministry.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—John Morley, addressing his constituents at Forfar, made but little reference to the present aspects of the war in South Africa, confining himself chiefly to a renewal of his indictment of the "policy which led to hostilities." He ridiculed "the notion that a few Boer successes entitle the Transvaal to be described as a first-class military power," and declared that "the fact of the Boers sending the ultimatum no more disposed of all other questions than the defiance of the American colonists in throwing the tea into Boston harbor disposed of all the questions of the war for American independence."

"It is quite certain," continued Morley, "that had the Government appreciated the temper of the Transvaal people and foreseen what was coming—that what we all know in these black, gloomy days—there would have been no war. It is dreadful, but true, that a want of foresight and decent information led the Government to stumble into war in the dark. Lord Salisbury's menacing speech of July 28th, if applied to a great power, could only have meant war. It was absurd, if the Government really believed in a Dutch conspiracy, to spend time in negotiations regarding the franchise. The conspiracy was an after-thought of the Government, conjured up to make a hideous and ghastly blunder."

In conclusion, Morley declined to commit himself as to what would happen in the future, but he warned his hearers not to be duped by the idea that the Boers, after defeat, would settle down quietly. With reference to the point at which the conflict would come to an end, Morley observed: "Something depends on a chance, which, I hope, is remote, but is certainly not invisible, of our being called off to meet dangers in other quarters."

Victory Inconclusive.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—(Afternoon Service.)—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

The market opened flying today on the news of the capture of Spion Kop by General Warren and remained buoyant for nearly an hour. The issue, however, failed to come in and the highest prices were recorded at 11 o'clock. After that hour dealings slackened, the second thought being that the victory was inconclusive. The reduction of the English bank rate to 4 per cent and of the German bank rate to 3½ helped the early enthusiasm, although the action in both cases was a foregone conclusion. Consols slipped to 102, but closed unchanged at 101½-8.

Americans opened buoyant and rose on a misinterpreted Reuters' dispatch regarding the extent of the Boer losses at Spion Kop, but the business done in them was small, and it dwindled to the close, which was dull on profit-taking sales for New York. London is nibbling at bonds.

NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA

A Nine Year Old Laid Said to Have Taken the Throne.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—The North China Daily News publishes an edited issue last night by Emperor Kwang as appointing as Emperor in his place P'u Sung, a 9-year-old Prince. The new Emperor will ascend the throne on January 21st.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(Afternoon Service.)—Secretary Hay was advised today by United States Minister Canger at Peking of the result of the consultation of Chinese notables there yesterday, his statement being that P'u Sung, 14 years of age, had been appointed heir-apparent.

There is a notable discrepancy between Mr. Canger's statement and that which reached Shanghai, and it is impossible to learn here which is accurate at this time, neither the State Department nor the Chinese Legation having further information on the subject than that contained in Mr. Canger's brief dispatch. It will be noted that he does not indicate that the child has been chosen as Emperor nor that he is to ascend the throne immediately. The result is awaited with great interest here, for, by the character of the selection made of the successor to the present Emperor may be determined the question whether the Russian or the Japanese influence is predominant in China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(Afternoon Service.)—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, when shown the above dispatch, was at first inclined to doubt and discredit it, but on examining the circumstantial detail of the reported edict, he said:

"I am unable to say whether it is true or not. Thus far I have received nothing, official or unofficial, to indicate that such a change has been made or was contemplated. A short time ago a report was current that the son of the Prince of Tuan (erroneously given in the dispatch as Prince Tuan) would be named as heir-apparent. But I have not been informed that this would be done. It would not be surprising if an heir-apparent were designated, as this occurs at times, usually in order to provide a succession when an Emperor is sick or otherwise incapacitated."

After consulting the genealogy of the Imperial family, Mr. Wu said that as near as he could tell, Prince Tuan is a son of the former Emperor, Hieu Fung, thus making the reported new Emperor, P'u Sung, a grandson of Emperor Hieu Fung. The latter was followed by Tung Chi, a son of the present Empress Dowager, who still retains her strong influence over court affairs. Her son was without issue, and was succeeded by the present Emperor, Kwang Su, nephew of the Empress Dowager, and designated through influence. In case the reported change has been made, it will be a continuation of the same Imperial family at the head of affairs, with the Empress Dowager remaining as the strong power behind the throne. Prince Tuan has been little known in court affairs, which, however, is not surprising, as members of the Imperial household do not mingle with the outside world, and are practically unknown.

When asked if such a change would entail any change of policy, Minister Wu said: "Not the slightest. It does not indicate any change of policy on international or foreign affairs, nor in our domestic affairs. Our people are a quiet, peaceful people and have little regard for personal changes which may occur in the government."

ROBERTS EXCLUDED.

The Mormon Congressman Cannot Have His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(Afternoon Service.)—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the House since the assembling of Congress, was decided today by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote of 278 to 50.

The exact language of the resolution was as follows: "That, under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat which he was elected to is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Mr. Roberts without seating him, offered by Mr. Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order and the House only voted on the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts, was defeated, 81 to 244. An analysis of this vote shows that 179 Republicans, 72 Democrats and two Populists voted against it, and 71 Democrats, six Republicans, two Populists and two Silver Republicans for it. The majority resolutions, to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted, 278 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows: Republicans, 164; Democrats, 98; Populists, 16; and the negative vote, Democrats, 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1. There were over a score of speakers today and the closing speeches on each side were particularly able. Mr. Lanham, of Texas, closed for the majority and Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, for the minority. Mr. Roberts was present throughout the day and left the Hall after the result of the last vote had been announced. As he did so, he gave out a statement justifying his retention of his plural wives on the ground that his moral obligation was more binding upon his conscience than technical obedience to statutory law, and saying that there was little excuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system already abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a martyr to a "spasm of prejudice." He would not, he said, attempt to run for Congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart, confident of the future.

Mr. Roberts' Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Brigham H. Roberts gave out the following

statement tonight in relation to the exclusion.

"Our griefs are past when remedies are ended, by seeing the worst which late on hope depended."

"I was selected by the people of Utah as their representative by the substantial plurality of 9,000 votes. An effort was made by what I believe to be an unconstitutional and unrepresentative caucus to exclude me from the House of Representatives. In behalf of myself and my constituents, comprising the entire population of the State of Utah, I did all I could to maintain the position to which they had elected me; but the House of Representatives under the whip and spur of popular sentiment, have decided to exclude me from the House. I have contended for my rights and the rights of my constituents, single-handed and alone, to the best of my ability, but have been overwhelmed by force of numbers.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said, the people of Utah are not a lawless people. Those of them who have been involved in the past in the plural marriage system, one taught and sanctioned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, are not without virtues in the position where the law commands them to do one thing, and moral obligations, sacredly entered into under the sanction of the Mormon church, command them to do another, they are placed in a very trying situation, and some few of them, including the member from Utah, may have found it necessary to regard their moral obligations as more binding upon their consciences than their technical obedience to statutory law. Such a position, however, is but transitory in Utah, and comes down to the Mormon people from conditions growing out of the plural marriage system of the past. The condition here referred to, however, is rapidly passing away. From authoritative figures officially collected recently by the Mormon church, it has been ascertained that at the time of the discontinuance of plural marriages under the authority of the late President Woodruff's manifesto, in September, 1890, there are 2,451 polygamous families throughout the whole Mormon church. Since then it has been ascertained that 908 of these families have ceased to exist through death, divorce or abandonment, leaving at the present time but 1,543 polygamous families in the church throughout the world and as most of these are well advanced in years and all beyond middle life the system will soon be obliterated from the earth; and under these circumstances there has been little excuse for the extraordinary efforts put forth throughout the country to crush a system of marriage already practically dead and abandoned.

"The election of the member from Utah to the House of Representatives was no effect on the part of the Mormon church to revive polygamy nor stuff it down the throat of the American Congress or American people. Nothing of the kind was contemplated in either his nomination or election, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The alleged statement often quoted to the effect that Brigham Young, on July 22, 1890, or at some other time, declared that he 'would make the American people follow Mormonism, polygamy and all,' and that the election of the present member-elect from Utah was an effort to fulfill that prediction, is absolutely untrue. He made no such utterance and the recent agitation respecting Mormonism and its being a menace to the purity of the American home is utterly unwarranted by the facts in the case.

"Congress has been made to believe, however, that such was the intention of Mormonism, or at least have been awed into acquiescence that such were his intentions and hence have been led to vote to exclude the member from Utah. There is no virtue enough. It appears in the American House of Representatives to what is right in the matter. On this morning the representative from Utah received a communication from a person who is evidently a member of the House of Representatives since the letter is written on House stationery and sent to him in an official envelope of the House of Representatives, although the signature is a 'Republican friend.' After citing the member from Utah to a speech delivered by the Hon. James G. Blaine, in 1875, with reference to polygamy, he says:

"I regret that I am not at liberty to vote as my conscience dictates on this question (the Roberts case) for reasons which you fully understand. President McKinley and Speaker Henderson have made the support of the Taylor resolution the test of Republican orthodoxy and I am obliged to wear the 30."

"So far as this matter is a personal affair I may say that whatever happens the member from Utah can congratulate himself that from obscure birth and the conditions of iron fortune, and in spite of having espoused an unpopular faith, he has fought his way upward until he reached a sufficient prominence to be the decided choice of the people of a sovereign state to represent them in the American House of Representatives. From that summit he was hurled down by the House under a spasm of prejudice, arising from misrepresentation and falsehood as to conditions existing in Utah. That action will not ruin him. Conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions, he will face the future undisturbed by this incident in his career, and will weave again his fortunes; he will face the future with a light heart and a determination to succeed.

"No, he will not stand for re-election as a vindication of himself, even if his people desire it; he will ask that his exclusion shall be permitted to close for the present, this incident in Utah's history."

The Hawaiian Exhibits.

Advices from Commissioner W. G. Irwin to Major G. C. Potter show that no difficulty need be anticipated with regard to the transportation of the Paris exhibits from Hawaii. The exhibits are all packed and ready for shipment, but the Government has asked Inspector-in-Chief Skiff at Chicago for an extension of time for installing the exhibit at Paris in view of the plague trouble. The date of Major Potter's departure is not yet decided upon.

Sure Cure

For General Weakness.

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system. Mr. Charles Goddard, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.



"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. Three known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it.

To cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and sick headache, there is no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The ship Challenger will sail from this port on or about April 10.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange again started two regular daily sessions yesterday.

Nuuanu street from Queen to King streets has been released from quarantine.

For the thirty days of January 170 deaths, including those by plague, have occurred in Honolulu.

Reports from Kona indicate a shortage in the rice supplies and a consequent irritation of the Japanese.

The new cars turned out by the Tramways Company are highly creditable and in every way equal to the imported article.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. have increased their capital stock to \$500,000. The number of shares has been increased to 2,500.

Captain Campbell has been appointed special quarantine agent of the Board of Health on the waterfront to regulate shipping during the epidemic.

W. A. Kinney was booked to leave San Francisco by the Mouna, but changed his mind at the last minute. He will probably return by the Australia.

F. J. Cross has received a communication from London to the effect that until the plague conditions are improved, no assistants will be dispatched to Honolulu.

Up to the present seventy-two safes have been taken from the ruins of Chinatown. They comprise all sizes, makes and shapes, and many are nothing but sheet-iron riveted in box shape.

The Pacific Mail steamers will in future carry passengers to the Coast and to China and Japan from this port, provided the names of such passengers are registered the required number of days before sailing.

Col. Bahlens was yesterday courteously refused admission aboard the hospital ship Missouri. In the interests of the sick men aboard a rigid quarantine is being observed here so that the men may be landed as soon as possible after arriving at San Francisco.

Engine No. 1 is being rapidly put into shape for future service. At the Honolulu Iron Works the final tests are being made. W. W. Wright has completed the new wheels, pole and axle bars, and tomorrow should see the engine as good as new. Several of the old spokes were dead, and it is just as well, perhaps, that the trouble occurred, else some one might have been injured through the sudden collapse of a wheel.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	FEB. 8 1900	COPTIC	FEB. 10 1900
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 16	GAELIC	MARCH 6
COPTIC	MARCH 6	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 16
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	CHINA	MARCH 24
PEKING	MARCH 22	DORIC	MARCH 31
GAELIC	MARCH 30		

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd. Agents.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 1, 1900.

Hawthorn, H. L. Feb. 1, 1900			
NAME OF STOCK.	CAPITAL PAID.	PAY VAL.	NO.
STOCKS AND BONDS.			
U. S. Gov't 4% 1891	1,000,000	100	1000
Am. Singer, Amer. Co.	50,000	10	100
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000,000	100	1000
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	500,000	10	100
Am. Cotton & Sugar Co.	1,215,774	100	1000